



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and without the slightest hitch. The current passes from the transmitter to an underground plate, and then to a box containing the isolating elements of pitch and petroleum, whence it is carried to the receiver at a distance and read off by a Morse apparatus, which in turn reproduces the communications transmitted back to the starting-point. The realization within a limited space of the theory of wireless tellurian telegraphy is therefore complete. A demonstration of the feasibility of the system is shortly to be made between Paris and Compiègne, and immediately afterwards between Paris and Brussels. Of course the radius of action depends upon the power of the electrodes, but Colonel de Pilsoudski declares that messages can traverse not only mountains and streams, but more easily still the sea.

AN exposition will be held at Osaka in Japan from March 1 to July 31, 1903. The articles to be exhibited include agricultural, horticultural, forestry and water products; mining, industrial, and mechanical exhibits; and those pertaining to education, science, sanitation, economy and the fine arts. The articles shall be those collected, produced or manufactured by the subjects of the Empire, or by foreigners residing in Japan. The cost of the exposition is to be paid by the imperial treasury, except the expense of exhibiting, which will be borne by the exhibitors.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE New York *Evening Post* states that Mrs. Mary Austin Carroll, of Boston, has just made a gift to the University of Virginia, by which the institution will receive during the remainder of her life an annual income of about \$11,000. Mrs. Carroll's father, the late Arthur W. Austin, at his death twenty years ago left his estate of \$400,000 in trust for the benefit of his daughter during her life, and at her death to go to the institution founded by Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Carroll, sharing her father's love for the University, has just arranged to give for the rest of her life all her income except \$5,000 a year, which she reserves for her own support.

THE first meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Educational Fund was held in Edinburgh

on July 15. Lord Elgin, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Carnegie announcing that he had signed a deed placing \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the trustees.

THE last general Assembly of Connecticut passed a bill giving an appropriation of \$3,000 per annum to the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven for insect work and requiring that the station appoint a State entomologist and pay his salary. Mr. W. E. Britton was appointed to that office by the Board of Control at its meeting, June 10. The law also requires that all nurseries in the State be inspected once each year and that all nursery stock shipped into the State shall bear on each bale or package a certificate of inspection.

THE position of Austin teaching fellow in histology and embryology at the Harvard Medical School is vacant. The value of the fellowship is \$500, the appointment being annual. The holder is expected to give about one-third of his time to teaching in the laboratory and the remainder wholly to an original research, which must be approved by the professor in charge. In the prosecution of the research the large resources of the laboratory may be utilized. Applications should be accompanied by a statement of previous experience and work, and should be addressed to Dr. Charles S. Minot, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

DR. F. L. STEVENS, who has just returned from a year of study at Bonn, Halle and Naples in the capacity of travelling fellow of the University of Chicago, has been elected instructor in biology, in full charge of the department, in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Raleigh, N. C.

N. E. GILBERT, A.B. (Wesleyan, 1895), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins, 1901), has been appointed instructor in physics at Lehigh University.

FREDERICK H. SAFFORD, Ph.D. (Harvard), has resigned from the mathematical staff of the University of Cincinnati.

AT Birmingham University, Dr. A. H. R. Buller has been appointed lecturer in botany and Dr. R. C. Farmer demonstrator in chemistry.